

THE PLANTING OF A TRUTH

[Original.]

Milton Clifford was born and lived rich. The only thing that had ever troubled him was that his wife, whom he devotedly loved, was in delicate health, and he feared that he might lose her. If he did not sympathize with the poor, it was that he considered them of a different genus, such as the brute creation. He had an excellent conception of his rights and did not propose that any one should deprive him of anything he possessed. Indeed, he sent several persons who had stolen from him to the penitentiary and felt that he had conferred a favor on the state.

Clifford was very fond of flowers, partly because his wife was fond of them. Every morning in winter he would go to the conservatory and gather a handful to place before her at the breakfast table, while in summer he would bring them from the garden. One June morning when his Jacqueminot and American Beauty roses, of which he was very proud, were in bloom he went out to gather the usual supply for the breakfast table. What was his horror at seeing that several of the younger bushes had been torn up by the roots and taken away.

"Ah, these rascals who live about here," he exclaimed, "there are not enough prisons to contain them! I will watch tonight myself with a gun. No; the earth appears to have been but recently disturbed. The plants must have been stolen early this morning, doubtless for the flower market."

As he spoke he saw a little girl far across his broad acres climbing over the fence. It was difficult for her to do so, for in each hand she held a rosebush.

"The brat!" exclaimed Clifford. "She'll be in a reformatory before tomorrow night, or I'll resign my citizenship."

He ran to the fence and climbed it. The little girl had disappeared down the road, but he ran till he caught sight of her; then to discover where she disposed of his wares he shadowed her. A mile from his place was a cemetery. Into this child turned and walked toward a portion used by the poorer classes. Clifford was surprised and followed her cautiously to see what she would do. She stopped at a freshly made grave and, scooping a hole in the rounded earth with her fingers, began to plant one of the rosebushes. Hearing Clifford's step behind her, she turned, then cowed like the guilty one she was.

"You little thief! I've got you, and I'll teach you not to steal. There are children's prisons where they will get the badness out of you."

The cowering child cast a frightened glance up at him.

"You're very young to be in such business. How old are you?"

"Six."

"And who pays you for stealing rosebushes and planting them on graves?"

"No one."

"No one? Do you mean to tell me that you are doing it for fun?"

"It's for mamma. She was sick last year. She was so fond of flowers. Every day I used to beg a few from a flower store near by. The flower man was so good to me. He used to give me some of those that were nearly faded. But I didn't think he could spare rosebushes. He's not rich enough. I saw yours from the road and thought how mamma would like to have them bloom over her."

The child burst into a flood of tears.

For the first time in Milton Clifford's life it was brought home to him that the human heart beats alike in the rich and the poor. Was not the mother of his own children delicate, and might he not lose her? Suppose that she were a poor woman and there were none but stolen rosebushes for his little Edith, the same age as this child, to plant on her grave. In a twinkling the old Clifford passed away, and in the bosom of the new this child is stealing his bushes to plant on her mother's grave had imbedded a live truth. A cemetery attendant came sauntering up the path, a short pipe between his lips, a spade on his shoulder.

"Come here," called Clifford.

The man recognized the rich owner of the beautiful place down the road and hurried toward him, touching his hat.

"Plant these rosebushes for the little girl," he said, "then go to my garden, get more and plant them also." He slipped a coin into the man's hand, then turned to the little girl.

"My child, have you eaten your breakfast?"

"No, sir. I haven't any breakfast to eat."

"Come with me."

Taking her dirty little hand in his, he led her to his home and, placing her at a table, ordered food set before her and watched her satisfy a hunger that had not been appeased since her mother's death. Then, directing his housekeeper to clothe her in some of Edith's garments, he went upstairs to his wife's room.

"Amy," he said, "rosebushes were taken from the garden this morning, and I caught the thief."

"I'm sorry for that. You'll send him to prison. What did you do with him?"

"It was not a he, but a she, a child just Edith's age. I brought her home and gave her a good breakfast."

"Why, Milton," exclaimed the wife, with a pleased surprise, "how did you come to do that?"

"She stole them to place on her mother's grave. I thought, Suppose—suppose we should lose you and there were no roses for Edith to place?—His voice grew thick. "There's breakfast," he blurted suddenly, dashing away from what he had been saying. "Let's go down."

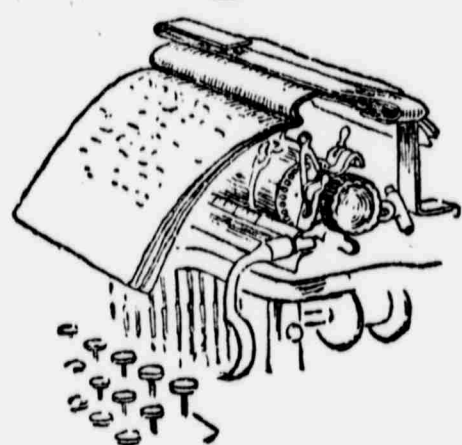
F. A. MITCHELL.

TYPEWRITING INVENTION.

Device to Aid the Stenographer in Transcribing Notes.

One of the trials of the stenographer is to find a place for the notebook, where it will be within easy reach of the eye and yet securely held against folding up while the notes are being transcribed. It should be remembered, says a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, that the closer the book can be placed to the keys the less danger there is of becoming confused in glancing back and forth. It is this special feature of supporting the notebook close to the keyboard which recommends the use of the invention just designed by a New York man to aid the stenographer.

In the picture the device is shown in position on the machine, with the leaves of the book secured in the



NOTEBOOK SUPPORTER IN USE.

clasp and the open page of notes exposed for reading. The upright support of the copy holder is attached to either the frame of the machine or the carriage, and the horizontal clamping member is pivoted on the support, permitting it to swing across the carriage or around to the side of the machine.

The book being opened at the proper place, the upper portion is forced into the clasp, the lower half resting on a secondary support on the front of the machine. When a page of notes is finished, it is turned back and inserted under the auxiliary clasp, while the book itself can be closed and the copy examined when necessary without losing the place.

What America Has Invented.
This country invented the parlor, sleeping and dining cars, the pressed steel freight car, many of the best features of the modern locomotive, the airbrake, the automatic coupler and a host of related devices, and it runs the fastest long distance trains.



A western method of transplanting large trees is thus described in the Scientific American: "The tree which is being transplanted is never handled in any other way than from its base. To explain the method in a nutshell, it may be stated that the earth and roots are incased in a steel basket of any required size, which corresponds to the flowerpot of the florist. The first operation in transplanting a tree by this method is to thoroughly wet the earth about the tree, softening the ground. Next in order is the placing in position of the steel basket, which is made of curved steel shovels. A medium sized machine inclosing earth and roots six feet in diameter is composed of fourteen shovels made of five-sixteenth inch plow steel, each of the shovels being hinged to a steel platform surrounding the tree. After the shovels have all been driven into place they are firmly secured to the platform by crossbars, by which the whole tree can be lifted from its bed.

"The lifting apparatus is then adjusted about the tree, and two men lift the tree out of the ground by screw power, raising it to its position in the transporter. The operatives have complete control of the machine at all times, and the tree may be raised, lowered or held at will. After the tree has been removed from its old abiding place it is laid back on the cushion of the skeleton wagon which is to convey it to its new location and is thus transported through the streets of the city, being at such an angle that the branches pass under telephone and telegraph wires and other overhead obstructions. Incidentally it may be noted that the tree rests so lightly upon the cushion that there is no strain whatever upon the body of the tree. Upon arrival at its destination the tree is slowly lowered into the hole which has been prepared for it, and after the transporter has been removed the earth is filled in and tamped about the basket. When all is secure, the shovels are withdrawn, leaving the tree fully imbedded without the loss of any of its original surrounding earth containing its fibrous or hair roots. Among the advances in this method of tree transplanting is the operation of the lifting and conveying device according to the points of the compass, making it possible to plant the tree in the exact original position."

Putting Plants on a Diet.
A new experiment in plant feeding is being carried on in the department of agriculture. As the amount of nitrogen in clovers, peas and other legumes is of prime importance to the nourishment of the farmer's soil, science is trying to find a way of administering the nitrogen artificially in a chemically prepared food. Like Dr. Wiley's borax boarders, the plants first took to the new diet in various doubtful ways. Some of them pined and drooped upon their stems, some were not affected at all, while others were visibly improved. At present, however, the tests have reached a stage where there can be but little doubt of their ultimate success.

HOW TOBACCO ACTS.

Effects on Human Body Shown by Some Scientific Tests.

Tobacco, like all elements which have an effect upon the nerves, differs widely in its actions upon different individuals and no sweeping statements can be made, says a writer in the World's Work. Upon most constitutions its action is deleterious. It is always injurious before the period of complete development and cannot be used before the age of twenty-five without harm.

Dr. Seaver, director of the physical laboratory at Yale, tabulated the record of the students entering that university during nine years, when all the young men were examined and measured. The smokers averaged fifteen months older than the nonsmokers. They were also shorter in stature.

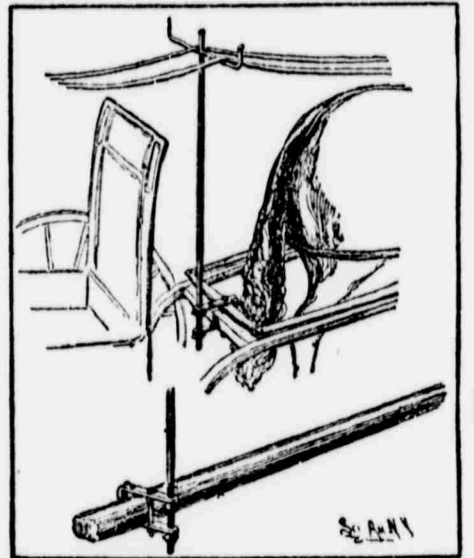
Nicotine interferes with growth, and its effect in that regard is very measurable. At Yale during the four years' course the nonsmokers of tobacco, although taller when they enter, gain 24 per cent more in height and 26.7 per cent more in girth of chest than do the habitual users. Dr. Hitchcock of Amherst college found even greater differences. The difference in the lung capacity is very striking in the two classes and has been noticed by all observers. It shows the effect of tobacco on the respiration, nicotine being a potent depressor.

As regards the effect of nicotine on the mental processes it is more difficult to interpret the meaning of statistics. Out of the highest scholarship men at Yale only 5 per cent use tobacco, while of the men who do not get appointments 60 per cent use it. It is not necessary to interpret this as meaning that mental deceptitude follows the use of tobacco by young men, for there are other factors to be considered, but it is certainly not conducive to the best work.

REIN SUPPORT.

Alabama Man's Invention Should Be Pleasing to Drivers.

A device which adds greatly to the comfort and safety of driving has recently been invented by Mr. W. S. Neal of Brewton, Ala. It consists,



THE SUPPORT IN USE.

says the Scientific American, of a simple support which can be readily attached to a vehicle to prevent the reins from getting beneath the tail of the horse. The device also does away with the necessity of constantly holding the reins up, since the weight of the reins passing over the support will keep them taut. The driver is thus at liberty to rest his hands on his lap.

The support comprises a rod, provided with a crosspiece at its upper end on which the reins are supported, and at its lower end it is threaded into a clamp which secures it to the vehicle. This threaded connection permits the device to be adjusted to any convenient height, where it is secured by lock nuts.

When applied to a one horse vehicle, the rod takes the place of the bolt which ordinarily holds the crossbar and singletree together. When applied to a two horse vehicle, the clamp is slipped around the tongue, or it may be attached to the single and double trees of the vehicle in the same manner as applied to the crossbar and singletree of a one horse vehicle.

Writing With the Voice.

The human voice no longer needs a Boswell to hand its history down to new generations. It can write its autobiography, if it will, not merely on the ear, to die with the hearer's passing memory, but in permanent form on tablets that may be stored away in archives to outlive man's recollection. The apparatus which makes this possible is described in a recent book. The instrument which is intended for scientific classification of a spoken word is simple. Three sound transmitters, a mouthpiece, a small olive shaped bulb to fit in the nostril and a pad to be fastened upon the thyroid cartilage by a rubber band are connected by tubes with rubber covered disks, in whose centers styles are fastened. These styles register the vibratory movements of the voice as they are transmitted to them upon a revolving blackened cylinder in white lines, which can be photographed and printed.

Great Natural Flying Machines.
The largest flying machine in nature is found by Langley and Lucas to have been the Ornithomima Ingens, the greatest of the pterodactyls of ancient days, whose body weight was probably about thirty pounds and whose extended wings measured about twenty feet from tip to tip. The largest of existing flying creatures is the albatross, which has a weight of eighteen pounds and a spread of wing of eleven and one-half feet, though its wing area is but seven square feet, while it develops only a twentieth of a horsepower, and such is this bird's power of progression by mysterious soaring that a tagged individual has been known to traverse at least 2,150 miles in twelve days.

BEFORE THE FLOP

One of the Record's Many Articles of Last Fall on University Trouble.

The following article is taken verbatim from the September 20th issue of the DeLand Record, which is now devoting nearly all its space every week to a vilification of the same president and trustees so highly commended in September. An intelligent public is capable of judging the "reasons" for this flop. The heading and article follow, in full:

UNANIMOUSLY VINDICATED.

The University Rumors Found to Be False in Every Particular.

"At the meeting of the Board of Trustees here Thursday evening and all day Friday, the difficulty at the University was patiently and exhaustively investigated and resulted in a complete vindication of Dr. Forbes. There were twenty out of twenty-three of the Trustees actually present, and the Board has in its number some of the most distinguished men in this and other states.

The decision of the Board is received with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction by the people of DeLand, and the whole matter will be finally and forever dropped.

While the rumors were current the confidence and the high esteem held, on the part of the DeLand people, in Dr. Forbes were never shaken; they loyally and unflinchingly stood by a man whose life had always been ideal and an admirable example for a person holding the high position that he does. This result of the investigation of the rumors, as unanimous, as absolute, as positive as it was, was no surprise to the people of DeLand. With almost an all night's session and all the next day until 10 o'clock without intermission, this eminent body of men who came here, at the request of Dr. Forbes, to investigate these rumors, went into every detail, made a most searching investigation, and found not one scintilla of evidence to even base a charge upon, and this verdict, the verdict of some of the most eminent men of this country, is accepted as absolute and final.

The DeLand people heartily congratulate Dr. Forbes on this unanimous vindication and endorsement, for as long as the rumors continued there went with them a reflection upon himself, upon the position he occupies in the University, DeLand and her people.

The groundless rumors have done the University no harm as our people feared would be the result. More students will be here next week than were ever here at any previous opening and the University year beyond doubt is assured the best by long odds it has ever had.

The members of the trustees present at the meeting last week were:

John B. Stetson, president, Philadelphia; S. B. Wright, secretary, DeLand; Hon. H. A. DeLand, Fairport, N. Y.; Rev. David Moore, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., New York, N. Y.; Rev. W. N. Chaudoin, D. D., LaGrange, Fla.; E. O. Painter, DeLand, Fla.; James S. Turner, Leysville, Fla.; H. B. Stevens, DeLand, Fla.; Rev. Thomas J. Sparkman, DeLand, Fla.; Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia; J. T. Clake, DeLand, Fla.; Rev. William H. Stewart, DeLand; Governor William S. Jennings, Tallahassee, Fla.; Frank J. Longdon, DeLand; Mayor D. U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; B. F. Camp, White Springs, Fla.; J. B. Law, DeLand; E. B. Solomon, Dayton, Ohio. The only trustees represented by proxy were E. B. Moody, Lake City, Arthur G. Hamlin, DeLand and Byron E. Huntley, Batavia, N. Y.

A JOHN BURROUGHS STORY

Famous Nature Student's Story Walking Lecture to Vassar Girls.

John Burroughs, the well known naturalist, who will be the president's sok companion on his long rides in the Yellowstone park this spring, is well known in Washington, not, as elsewhere, in his capacity as naturalist, but as an expert bank examiner long attached to the office of the comptroller of the currency, for, like Irving and Hawthorne, Howells, Richard Grant White, Bret Harte and others of a brilliant literary list whose names will occur to most memories unaided, he has made government work boil the pot while his genius furnished his delight in life, says the New York Post's correspondent. He is also held in high regard by the Washington disciples of Walt Whitman, whose friend and sincere admirer he was throughout the poet's life. What has astonished many of his old cronies in Washington is his persistent bachelorhood in the face of the fact that he is esteemed so generally by the women, and especially the young women with whom he is thrown in contact. It is recalled that soon after he settled down in his home on the banks of the Hudson he visited Poughkeepsie and looked over the Vassar foundation. Something was said to him by one of the girls about lecturing to the college. "I lecture only on nature," he answered banteringly, "and my preference is to go to nature for my inspiration instead of trying to bring her to me indoors. If I were sure of an audience who would get up early enough to hear me, I would give a walking lecture tomorrow at sunrise."

Not a little to his surprise he was awakened the next morning about 5 o'clock by the voices of forty or fifty girls on the doorstep and in the front yard of the house where he was staying—"a great pool of girls," as he afterward expressed it, "bound not to miss their walk. When I heard them whispering and moving about, out I came, and we started, they crowding after and stepping on my heels all along, they were so anxious to hear everything I said. But that didn't matter. I had stout shoes on."

An Anecdote of Dumas.

Speaking of Alexandre Dumas, a writer says that his chief characteristic was his utter disregard of money. He made millions, but never had a franc at his command. "For example," said he, "upon one occasion Dumas had invited company to dinner, and finding that he did not stand possessed of a single cent, drove to a friend's and asked him to lend him 2 louis. This his friend readily did, and as Dumas was his friend suggested, as he had just been getting some very fine pickles; he would be glad to give him a jar to add to his dinner. The servant was sent for the pickles, and when he put the jar in the carriage, Dumas, having no other change, put him, dropped the 2 louis in the man's hand."

Caution.

"Well, bub, what is it?" asked the druggist of the small boy with a bottle in his hand.

"Please, sir, but here's the medicine I got for me mother an' 'ear ago."

"Yes, and what's the matter with it?"

"You didn't write on the bottle whether it was to be taken eternally or infernally, and she's afraid of making a mistake."—Detroit Free Press.

The Museum Method.

Museum Agent—What's wrong with our new midget? He doesn't seem to draw.

Manager—Of course not. See what a mess you've made of the advertisement. You've put his height at three feet. Make it thirty-six inches, and the people will come with a rush.—New York Weekly.

FOR ABSOLUTE SAFETY

Deposit your Money in

The Bowery Savings Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Chartered 1834 — Now has 140,000 Depositors.

Assets, nearly

\$100,000,000.00

(One Hundred Millions)

All the earnings belong to and are held for the benefit of depositors. The bank is managed by 43 Trustees, who give their services gratuitously. There are no dividends to anyone, except to depositors.

Deposits Received and Drafts Paid by Mail.

Printed instructions for opening an account with this Bank will be forwarded to any person on application to The Bowery Savings Bank, 128 and 130 Bowery, New York.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.

JOHN J. SINCLAIR, 1st Vice-President.

ROBERT B. WOODWARD, 2d Vice-President.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN W. AITKEN.
HUGH D. ARCHINGLORE.
GEORGE F. BAKER.
OCTAVIUS D. BALDWIN.
HENRY O. BELLIN.
CHARLES E. BIGELOW.
WILLIAM V. BROOKAW.
JOHN W. COCHRANE.
CHARLES E. COOK.
JAMES W. CROSWELL.
H. BLANCHARD DOMINICK.

JOEL B. ERMARDY.
EDWARD D. FAULKNER.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.
CHARLES GRIVEN.
CORNELIUS E. HACKETT.
CHARLES R. HENDERSON.
GEORGE E. HICKS.
JOHN D. HICKS.
RICHARD M. HOG.
GEORGE J. JESSEMAN.
THOMAS E. KEYS.

MARK W. MACLAY.
GEORGE MCNEIR.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.
WILLIAM A. NASH.
WILLIAM H. PARSONS.
C. LAWRENCE PERKINS.
ISAAC S. PLATT.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
HENRY A. ROGERS.
CHARLES SCHUBERT.

JOHN J. SINCLAIR.
WILLIAM M. SPAGHERAN.
JAMES STILLMAN.
DAVID S. TAYLOR.
CHARLES E. TERRY.
FRANCIS T. WHITE.
WASHINGTON WILCOX.
WILLIAM H. S. WOOD.
ROBERT B. WOODWARD.
ROBERT UNDERHILL.

WALTER COGGESWELL, Secretary.